LITERARY MISCELLANY.

For the National Bra

RECOLLECTIONS OF MY GRANDFATHER'S HOME CHAP. VIII-Concluded.

'Iwas a quaint old building, that meeting-house; yet a fair specimen of the buildings of its class, of those days, whose inner architecture is ever the unique of bygone reminiscences. We had the ominous, cylindrical sounding-board, high pulpit, with its trap-door, altar fanced in, broad galleries, double row of windows, and square, railed pews; all constructed of plain, unpolished wood. I should love to worship in one of those old churches once more. But, ah! I should not now wonder to see the pastor's head emerging from the trap door; be awed by the deacon's masal dictation to his choir; should not now tremble at the oscillations of the ponderous sounding board, nor yet play bo-peep" between the rails of the quare pews. Ah, those were roomy pews, just like all the constructions of our comfort-taking succestors—pews to lounge in, pews to be directive. cestors—pews to lounge in, pews to be direct in, pews big enough to take in "the Squire's" arm-chair, with room enough for a'll the "gudearm-chair, with room enough for all the "gude-wife's" flaxen heads—pews in whose scat ar rangements the modern belle would particu-larly delight. But those, nevertheless, were days of sermonizing and sermon listening. No genteel, showy service dispelled the morning's ennai; but a half day's length of home thrusts came thundering down from the high priest of he ranctuary, so many anathemas for his awe

struck audience.
In those days of simple love and reverence In those days of simple love and reverence, no aged, worn-out shepherd was ever cast off by his flock. He had fed them well for many years; and, remembering this, they looked with loving eyes on the short comings of feeble age. So, when I entered that sanctuary, the white head of an old man of eighty years emerged from the trap-door. His limbs were palsied, his voice broken, and, his hands fell feebly on the worn covers of the Bible; yet, with that broken voice and feeble arm, there was rever-ence, and silence, and bowed heads, for the once strong arm of that shepherd had led many a father and many a mother there, into the

straight and narrow way.

There is, indeed, no elequence more effective than the simple appeals that come from the loving hearts and truthful lips of those well-tried pastors. They showed an acuteness in selection and adaptation of texts which often proved the seed of great revivals, and gave evidence of their Godlike inspiration.

Said the gray-haired pastor of my grandfather's canctuary, as he bowed over the coffin of an aged patriarch, named Jacob, who, in the enjoyment of a healthful and honored old age, had died suddenly in the night-time: "And when Jacob had made an end of commanding his sons, he gathered up his feet into the bed, his sons, he gathered up his feet into the bed, and yielded up the ghost, and was gathered unto his people." A deep silence fell on the assembled multitude. The atter-coming ser-

nesembled multitude. The after-coming ser-mon sank deep into many hearts.

At another time, while he pointed to the shrouded form below, of a strong man, stricken down by the wayside, he exclaimed, in low and searching accents, "Who among you will give ear to this? Who will hearken and hear for the time to come?" And for each time those solemn words were echoed over the cold clay, we have evidence that a soul was gained. In those days, the moral of death was pointed over the ceffin, in simple, heart searching elo-

The gray-haired, el quent old man was gath ered to his fathers. He was greatly missed. Even little children mourned him, and for a long while the mention of his name brought a

tear to every eye.

A strong hand here fell on the cover of the Bible, and a strong voice echoed through the sanctuary, but there was less reverence and less mence. Through there was the same attitude, there was less an air of devotion. There was an audible flutter of ribbons—the rustic belle perchance began to study the advantages of her position in the square, open pew.

The new minister was earnest, fervent, fear-less, noble-locking, and withal a bachelor—n

scheler be came, and, alas, a bachelor he went, despite the unwearied pains of tattling Hepsy, and the allegiance of devotional dam-sels. He never usurped the place of the old paster in the affections of the people; but there as room enough for him also in their great, honest hearts, and they loved him. A quer-tionable ambition took him early away, and he found elsewhere a wider sphere for his tal-onts, and, what was better, a companion for his

parsonage.

Both these pasters hold a conspicuous place in my gallery of portraits. Nor is any mean place all-tted to the nasal-twanged deacon, with his long queue, tied with black rit bon, snuff-colored coat, and sharp eye for the younksnuff-colored coat, and sharp eye for the younkers; though, in my youth, his presence gave no sacredness to the altar. Nor is the little hunch-backed fiddler, by any means forgotten, who drew out such lengthened harmonies from that scarce then defemed instrument, his fid dle. The poor fiddle, alas! has since fallen from the companionship of psalm tunes, and withdrawn its melodies from the village choir. Indeed, I can this moment recall every personage wont to assemble in that old church, from the well-scated "squire," and his aspiring daughter, to the palsied pauper, in the corner of the gallery, who used to share the younkers' noonday lunch.

Ab, those noonday lunches! they had a relish to them. How many loving hearts may

Ab, those noonday lonches! they had a relish to them. How many loving hearts may not the hour's intermission have drawn towards the sanctuary! How many travel-worn feet may not have been turned hitherward by tattling Hepsy's gossiping propensities! But ah, in those days of simple habits, how many came indeed to worship God in spirit and truth, albeit the ample space given to chat and

greeip!
At noon the mothers, with their "wee-bits," cattered themselves amongst the nearest farm coses, whilst the sturdy farmers lelled lazly n the green, watching the pranks of their noisy little ones. The lads and lasses strolled nto the fields, here and there true lovers baltng beneath the shade of an oak tree, or sit-ng down under the willows by the brook de, forgetful of their lunch and the other aide, forgetful of their lunch and the other loiterers. Now and then a sober maiden, like Hannah, or a tottering old man, would turn into the little churchyard, whither each Sabbath noon I turned also, to spell out the timerubad inscriptions on the mossy stones; and, what gratified my childish curiosity still more, to watch the other lingerers there. They had most of them some precious little spot in that each. One old man, who could scarcely totter on his bending staff, I remember well. He used to sit, bowed down, mumbling and chattering, on a little mound in the corner of the enclosure, marked by a single stone, on which had been rudely chiselled this simple inscription. My Daughter." I used to watch that mourner with brimful eyes, though his raiment was that of a beggar, and he was now a witless old man—for he mumbled and chattered a painful story. He had been a kind father ones, but he was sorded and ambitious, and

will come soon, said I. Anon, green turf covered the pet b'y mound, a little white stone appeared. Surely she will come now, thought I; but alas! she never came, and I turned away from watching the short mound. So it was every season some new mourner played their part on the narrow stage. Only the witless old man was ever there. All who had aught to live for, went back to their earth's idols.

Who can be irrepresent in the

Who can be irreverent in the presence of the buried dead? We always tread softly, a we pass between the storied stones, amidst which age and grief always love to linger. With what beautiful propriety have the homes of the dead in great cities been made fit haunts for the living! No less a Sabbath resort was our olden village church-yard, where was always and the story of t ways a sclemn presence. Now and then the merry laugh of a child might be heard within the wall, and sometimes a rosy maden would steal away from Hepsy's farm-house coterie, to indulge her evanescent grief; but they only pointed the moral of the spot. These church

yard lessons were never forgotten.

Nor are the homeward walks less cheri-hed, where lovers loitered, and Puritanic fathers where lovers loitered, and Puritanic fathers looked less austere. The long day's service had sobered exuberant spirits, and the subdued air of declining day was over all things. Then, at the end of every green lane, there was a firmness in the pressure of hands, and an earnest ness in the many good-byes, that bespoke the bettering influence of the hour.

Would that the path of every church goer lay through green fields. No accessory to Sabbath worship can be more soul-refining, soul-elevating, than such cemmunion with nature. Do you remember, dear M——, the Sabbath, church-going walk we once took through

bath, church-going walk we once tock through the green fields? In memory I go again down with you the narrow, winding path, over the stile, through the fields, and into the little forstile, through the fields, and into the little forest, so redolent with honeysuckle and sweetscented blossoms, so gushing with the melody
of birds. There was a very luxury of gladness in that woodland path. Beneath us, the
earth exhaled a refreshing coolness, damp
from a wayside brock, on whose banks the
shrubs, like adorned brides, showered their
white favors. Above us shimmered, through
the overarching trees, the glad sunlight; and
over and around all was the deep Sabbath
stillness. Then was my heart full, and I exstillness. Then was my heart full, and I ex claimed, with the German poet, as I gazed or the "gloriously unmoved" blue sky, "O that some inner creative spirit through my soul

When twilight had come to the old farm When twilight had come to the old farm-house; when Hannab, having lain aside her Sabbath garb, had performed the necessary household work, and Jonathan had stolen out of the porch door, to make his weekly visit to the little house under the hill, then was the old Bible again brought forward, and, soothed by its wonted influence, I would review the scenes of the day, which have clung to me so firmly through all after years.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE CAUSE OF WOMAN

At the Cleveland Woman's Rights Conven tion, the undersigned were appointed a committee to obtain the preparation of two essays, one on the Educational Opportunities of American women, and one on their Business Oppor

Even a superficial discharge of this must involve a wider investigation of fact than is possible for any one person. Agent have therefore been already engaged in several of the States, to make inquiries. It is impos-sible, however, to do the whole work, even in this manner; and the committee, therefore respectfully ask the voluntary co-operation of all who are interested in elevating the position

The following are the points on which in formation is especially solicited:

I. Educational Opportunities of American Women.

1. State legislation respecting Female Edu

eation.

2 Statistics and condition of Primary and

Grammar Schools to which Females are admitted, in the several States.

3. Do. of High and Normal Schools.

5. Do. Collegiate and Professional II. Business Opportunities of American Women

1. Statistics of actual employment of women in various parts of the Union—Mechanical Agricultural, Mercantile, and Professional. 2. Wages paid to them, as compared with

those of men.
3. Employments which they might fill, bu-

do not, and impediments in the way.

It is important that the information give ould, in all cases, be as definite and system atic as possible. Facts are what we now aim at-not arguments, but the preliminary basis for argument. Let each person who reads this ascertain what is within his or her reach, and communicate it within six months, if possible for any very extensive or valuable communi For any very extensive or valuable communications, payment may in some cases be made. Any pamphlets, newspapers, or circulars, bearing upon the above subject, will also be gladly received. Communications may be addressed (post paid, if possible) to Rev. T. W. Higginson, Wercester, Massachusetts.

LUCRETIA MOTT. WENDELL PHILLIPS. ERNESTINE L. ROSE. LUCY STONE. T. W. HIGGINSON.

January 15, 1854.

DUELLING AND HANGING -In the Knicker. ocker, for April, we find this paragraph, form ing a part of the "Editor's Table

"The following account of The First as

Last Duel in Illinois is from Ford's History of that State, just published by S. C. Griggs & Co, Chicago: 'The year 1820 was signalized by the first and last duel which was ever fought Co, Chicago: 'The year 1820 was signalized by the first and last duel which was ever fought in Illinois. This took place in Belleville, St. Clair county, between Alphonso Stewart and Wm Bennett, two obscare men. The seconds had made it up to be a sham duel, to throw ridioule upon Bennett, the challenging party. Stewart was in the secret; but Bennett, his adversary, was left to believe it a reality. They were to fight with rifles; the guns were loaded with blank cartridges; and Bennett, somewhat suspecting a trick, rolled a ball into his gun, without the knowledge of the seconds, or of the other party. The word to fire was given, and Stewart fell, mortally wounded. Bennett made his escape; but two years afterward, he was arrested in Arkaness, brought back to the State, indicted, tried, and convicted of murder. A great effort was made to procure his pardon; but Gov. Bond would yield to no entreaties in his favor, and Bennett suffered the penalty of the law, by hanging, in the presence of a great multitude of people. This was the first and last duel ever fought in the State, by any of its citizens. The hanging of Bennett made dueling discreditable and unpopular, and laid the foundation for that abhorrence of the practice which has ever since been felt and expressed by the people of Illinois.'"

A Case of Yellow Fever has occurred at New York, and has proved fatal, but the victim caught the infection at Havans, from which place he had arrived a few days previously, on board the Empire City. The Coroner's jury have appended to their verdict a censure of the officers of the quarantine, for allowing a vessel, having so dangerous a disease on board, to go up to the city. They have also recommended the local authorities to take measures to prevent the spread of the disease in New York. A CASE OF VELLOW FEVER has occurred

The Daily Era can be had every morning change, Philadelphin; also, the Weekly Era-

Mr. JAMES ELLIOTT is authorized to reand receipt for subscriptions and advertisements for the Daily and the Weekly National Era. in Cincinnati and vicinity.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1854.

CONGRESS

The Senate was chiefly cccupied to-day discussion relative to crediting railro companies with the duty on rail iron.

The important event in the House was delivery of an earnest and able speech by Mr. Cullom, of Tennessee, in opposition to the Nebraska bill, in the course of which he read an extract from the eulegy pronounced by Mr. Breckinridge on the death of Henry Clay. wherein Mr Breckinridge lauded Mr. Clay as the author of that beneficent measure, the Missouri Compromise!

THE DIFFERENCE-TWO MILLIONS AND FIF-

Senate, Monday, April 10, 1854.

Senate, Monday, April 10, 1854.

Mr. Seward presented the memorial of Bernhard Behrena, of New York, (in German,) praying that the word Slavery, wherever it occurs in the Nebraska bill, be stricken out.

Of one hundred and fifty citizens of Washington county, New York, for the prohibition of Slavery in all Territories, especially Nebraska; the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850; the prohibition of the inter-slave trade, and the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Of citizens of Haverstraw, New York, against

Of citizens of Haverstraw, New York, agains the abrogation of the Missouri Compromi Of two hundred and eight men and wom of northern New Hampshire, to the same

of forty five ministers of the Gospel, of Rochester, New York, to the same effect.

Of 1672 citizens of Detroit, Michigan;
Of the church and congregation of the Congregational Church at Lebanon, New York;
Of citizens of Charleston, New York;
Of three hundred avd fifty citizens of Niagara county, New York;
Of sixty citizens of Grand Rapids, Michigan—all against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. Everett presented the resolutions adopted by the town of Hempstead, Massachusetts, against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. Foot presented the resolutions adopted

against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. Foot presented the resolutions adopted by the town of Randolph, Vermont, against the passage of the same bill.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Senate.

This record is a specimen of what takes place every day. The free States petition; the slave tates are silent. So it was in 1848 and 1850. Memorials against Slavery poured in from the former: from the latter was heard an occasional protest against the Wilmot Provisor Why this difference? Is it because the People of the slaveholding States are less interested in the question of Slavery-extension, than those of the non-slaveholding? Are their views less decided? Are they more indifferent to the policy of their Representatives in Congress? Far from it. Why then so silent, while the People of the free States are forever petitioning, memorializing, remonstrating, protesting? Because the latter are misrepresented in Con-

gress; the former, always represented. Slaveholders, as General Cass estimated from data furnished by the census, constitute a dis-tinct class of three hundred thousand. Allowing to each a family, or dependents, to the number of five white persons, we have eighteen hundred thousand people interested in the system of Slavery. Let us concede that the numfree population of the slave States. It is this class that constitute the People of the South; that control its Press and the Pulpit, its coclesiastical and political organizations. Public opinion is determined by them. They decide lections: they dietate laws and prescribe the mode of administration. Who are the Representatives and Senators in Congress from the South-non-slaveholders, agents of the four millions of free people in the South, who own no slaves? With here and there an exception. all slaveholders, representing the one-third class, that has monopolized all political power in the slaveholding States

Who then are to send up petitions from the South, in regard to Slavery? Not the four millions of non-slaveholders, for they are virtually shut out from political life, except the privilege of voting for such candidates as the Ruling Class may dictate to them, And why should any member or adherent of this class petition? Why should Power beg of itself to take care of its own prerogatives, protest against its own acts? Classes, Oligarchies, Aristocracies, protect themselves, watch over and provide for their own interests. Whenever question arises involving the welfare of the Slaveholding Class, the two millions in the South interested in it need give themselves no unessiness. The Senators and Representa tives whom they have sent to Congress understand what is to be done, and do it, without suggestion or petition. With them, as with their constituents the interests of their class are paramount, and they never betray their

How different the state of things in the free States! As a general rule, Questions of Slavery are thrust out of their politics. In one place, a member is chosen because he will favor some railroad scheme of plunder; in another, to secure the interest of some steamboat monopoly; commercial reasons dictate the selection of this man; that one will work for the manufacturer; Rum is prevalent in one case; the Maine Law in another; while paramount to every other consideration, is loyalty to the Whig or Democratic Party, the organization of each being pervaded by subservience to Compromise and Nationality as defined by the Slave

Thus, New Hampshire, after having year after year passed resolves in favor of the policy of Slavery restriction by Congressional legislation, elects two Senators, on the strength of their devotion to the Democratic Party, without the slightest reference to their Principles on the subject of Slavery, and their most signal acts are, speeches and votes against that policy! So, the free States of Connecticut, New Jersey, Penp-sylvania, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, professing to be unfriendly to Slavery, and opgress, who, on every question involving the inter-

constituents, vote with the representatives of this Class. Look at Ohio. It is notorious that the majority of her People are Anti-Slaveryno one who knows anything of their history and character can doubt that, in regard to Slavery, and nearly all other important Questions, Senators Chase and Wade have nobly representedtheir opinions and wishes. And yet, the domi-nant Party in the Ohio Legislature chooses, as the successor of one of these gentl men, a man front for the Nebraska scheme; while "Wells, who, so far from being imbued with the preva- on the other hand, has equivocated and hoblent ideas of his State on the subject of Slavery, concurs in the extreme views of the Slaveholding Class of the South. And then this

not taken into consideration! These are mere illustration of what is sage under the present political organization of the free States And the result of this usage in, the gross misrepresentation of their opinion and interests on Questions of Slavery. Whenever a crisis comes, in which a great question is to be decided between Liberty and Slavery, you find a large body of Northern Representa tives and Senators acting with the Ruling Class of the South, as stubbornly and truculently as if chosen expressly to take care of its interests.

What a pitiable spectacle! The Free States have a free population of fifteen or sixteen millions, abounding in enterprise, wealth, resources-characterized by ingenuity, intelligence, energy-distinguished, as compared with the rest of the country, for Literature, Science, Arts-boasting of their Common Schools, Colleges and Churches,-and yet, whenever any Question arises about Slavery, we see them humbly petitioning their agents not to betray their interests, while the Ruling Class of the South, silent, dignified and stern, knows the fidelity of its agents too well, to trouble itself with apprehensions, or them with petitions. It rends men to Congress to maintain and extend its Power; and they do it. The fifteen millions of People in the Free States send men to Congress-in God's name, for what? Will any one tell us? O, to secure grants for railroads, appropriations for steam companies. patronage from the Government, and take care generally of the interests of "Democracy" and "Whiggery;" and if all this cannot be done save by truckling to the President and genuflexions to Slavery, and treachery to the Cause of Freedom, they need not hesitate-the Party Managers at home or in Washington will take care of them.

How admirable must be the politics of these fifteen millions of free People, to accomplish such results! Sending men to Congress to make laws for them, and following this up with protests against their acts! Sending men to Congress to protect their rights and interests, and then begging them not to betray them! "The exactions of these Slavery Propagandists are intolerable," says an excited Democrat. "That's a fact," responds his Whig neighbor. "How long shall these things be!" exclaims Deacon Smith. And then the three go straightway and forget all about their grievances in a hot contest between Whig and Democratic candidates, the creatures of caucuses, acting with exclusive regard to availability, some petty local interest, or Federal patronage, with not the lightest reference to Liberty or Slavery.

The mere fact that so many thousands of etitions are sent to Congress from the free States whenever Questions of Slavery come up, is a demonstration that they are under the sway of organizations that do not embody or represent their sentiments on these Questions. would fill Congress with Representatives who would do their duty without the aid of petitions or protests. Let them use the Ballot for Liberty, and they may dispense with the Petition. Let them send Representatives to take care of the interests of Freedom, and it will be done: if they will not do this, they have no right to complain when betrayed. Betrayed they deserve to be, all their petitions and protests to the contrary notwithstanding.

In the last Congress, there were some eight Representatives, expressly elected because they considered the Question of Human Liberty paramount to all others. Did their constituents ever doubt them? Did they dream of troubling them with petitions not to play false? Suppose the Senate were filled with such men as Senators Chase and Sumner, and the House with such men as De Witt, Wade, Giddings, and Gerrit Smith, it would not be necessary for Legislatures to resolve, the People to petition, the Clergy to protest, whenever the Slave Power should attempt an aggressive movement. The timely use of the Ballot would have superseded the necessity of an appeal to the Petition.

Without being petitioned, the Senate of the United States promptly does the will of three hundred thousand Slaveholders and their white dependents; while it is yet uncertain whether legislative resolves, popular petitions, clerical protests, can compel obedience to the will of ifteen millions of Free People, on the part of a House in which their Representatives have a majority of fifty-nine! Are these People satisfied with the spectacle they exhibit betrayed by their Representatives, spurned by the Slave-holders, beffled and beaten by a small class of determined men, who, disdaining to beg, com-mand, knowing that their will is the Law of

If they are satisfied, let them submit to vas alage, without grumbling: if they are not, let them trample under foot effete political organzations, whose cherished names, "Whig" and "Democratic," serve but to cloak their habitual. neradicable servility to Slavery. Let them spurn the Parties that have given them such eaders as Webster, Cass, Fillmore, and Pierce, such creeds as the Baltimore Platforms, such a master as the Slave Interest, and unite as one man, in the assertion of the right of a free triumphant majority at the Ballot Box, and through it, wrest from Slaveholders the Administrative Powers of the Federal Govern-

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF SENATOR JAMES .-A rumor was current yesterday at Providence, that General James, one of the United States Scuators from Rhode Island, was about to re-

in the money market. Numerous shares of ests of the Slaveholding Class, no matter how in-compatible with the views and interests of their at 10%. Ogdensburg sold as low as 10.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION IN NEW HAMP-

Harry Hibbard and John S. Wells are regarded as candidates before the New Hampshire Legislature for the United States Senate The Manchester (N. H.) Messenger says that Hibbard is the pet of the Administration, his claims are backed by all the influence of the President, and he presents himself with a plain bled during the whole winter on the Nebraska question. We have heard of his open and unreserved advõesoy of it, and also of his de-Party, styling itself Democratic tells us that, nunciations of it. During the first stages in electing him, the Question of Slavery was of its progress, his talk for the bill predominated; but latterly it has taken the other turn, and his agents present him as an Anti-Nebraska candidate for the Senate."

The Examiner says, further:

"The plot now on foot is to reconcile these two wings, and elect both Hibbard and Wells. The friends of Wells are to take Hibbard to accomplish the election of Wells, and vice versa. This is such a coalition as will disversa. This is such a coalition as will dis-tance the most shameless of modern times. But it cannot succeed. The President hates Wells too cordially to admit him to the Sen-ate. He would even sacrifice Hibbard, rather than permit Wells to enter a position where he would be able in any degree to thwart his

more of policy than of hatred or love. Let the People of New Hampshire look to it, and arise in their might, and denounce and repu diate every arrangement that tends to compro-mise justice and right. They have the power, if they will but exercise it.

THE SO-CALLED DEMOCRATS.

Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire, after racing the history of his connection with the Democratic party for the last eight months. draws the following picture of the Democratic party of the North :

"In Maine, the Democratic party is disor-ganized and defeated. In New York, it is in a ganized and defeated. In New York, it is in a condition far more desperate. In New Hampshire, with the aid of the National Democrats—who have been persecuted and proscribed by the President and his minions—the Democratic party is barely saved from defeat. In Massachusetts, there is no Democratic party, nothing but a poor, mercenary, unprincipled, contemptible faction, calling themselves Democrats, who yearly coalesce with the Free-Soilers, and who support the Administration nominally, only in consideration of the crumbs which fall from the Executive table. In Vermont, there was never a Democratic party mont, there was never a Democratic party worth saving. In short, in every State north of Mason and Dixon's line, the Democracy is more or less demoralized and disorganized; and at this moment, Gen. Pierce, if he were before the people for re-election, could not carry one of those States."

TRIBUTE TO GEN. HOUSTON .- A Boston correspondent of the New York Evening Post has municated to that paper a copy of the address prepared by some citizens of Boston, as a compliment to Senator Houston, as follows: "To the Hon. Sam. Houston, U. S. Senator:

"SIR: The undersigned have read with great interest the debate in the Senate, of Tuesday, 14th inst, and they cannot refrain from tendering you their warmest thanks for your manly defence of the New England clergy, for your eloquent vindication of the sacred right of petition, and still more for your bold expression of broad and national views upon a project which seems, on the surface, to favor your par-

"They are tempted to hope that, under such a leader, the South may be brought back to the sound and conservative doctrine of the fathers of the Republic, who considered Slavery be extended by the action or with the consent of the General Government into Territories now free from it. With much respect, &c."

FROM PUERTO CABELLO.-Puerto Cabello dates to the 25th ult. have been received at Philadelphia. Congress was in session, considering the emancipation of the slaves at an early day. This project was a favorite measure of the President. Produce was coming in abundantly. Coffee was selling at 111/4 a 14. Hides, 15%.

FROM HAVANA.-The steamship Crescent City, from Havana, arrived at New Orleans on the 8th. Affairs at Havana quiet. The frigate Columbia arrived on the 1st inst. Freights were declining, owing to the large number of vessels arriving.

THE BLACK WARRIOR .- The steamer Black Warrior sailed yesterday from New York for Mobile via Havana

The Washington correspondent of the Rich mond Enquirer, who is desirous that members of Congress should support the Administration's measures, significantly says:

"There are some fat offices now vacant, and those who remain 'faithful to the end,' may those who remain faithful to the end, may still hope. The full mission to Chill is yet to be disposed of; the Chargéship to Buenos Ayres, and may be Torin, are on hand; and so is the Consulship to Havana, with its princely income, and that at London. These places are among the best in the gift of the Government, in point of lucrativeness and position. They will be given to deserving and common sense men. Q."

Dear, delightful spring! This is f her balmy days. Jullien's Concert last evening passed off

with great colat. The selections and the performances were exquisite, and the audience brilliant. To-night, his last Concert in this city previous to his departure from the United tates will be given.

AUGUSTIN ITURBIDE, whom Santa Anna is said to have named for his successor as Emperor of Mexico, is a son of the first Emperor of Mexico, who, being banished from that country after the death of his father, came to the Joited States, and resided for a considerable period in Philadelphia, where he is well known. He returned to Mexico at the breaking out of He returned to Mexico at the breaking out of the war with this country, and was appointed Major in the Mexican army. He was taken prisoner by the American troops at the battle of Huamantia. The odd turn of Fortune's wheel, which seems likely to make him an Em-peror, will surprise many here in Philadelphia, with whom he was wont, in former years, to orack jokes on the subject.

Phila. North American.

Technical —A liquor seller was brought before the Police Court at Boston, charged with selling whiskey-punch to some person "unknown" He proved that he sold it to one John Holton, instead of an unknown person, and was for that reason discharged.

THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL IN WASH-

The Council of Congregationalists yesterday morning resumed their sittings in the church on Fifth street, and occupied the whole forenoon in the further consideration of the qualifications of Rev. A. Duncanson, for the pastorship of the First Congregationalist Church in this city. At one o'clock, a committee was appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the Council, and the body adjourned for an afternoon session.

Between two and three o'clock, business was again commenced, and, after full deliberation, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the pecuniary condition of the First Congregationalist Church of Washington, D. C., is one of dependence upon the sympathy and efficient co-operation of other Congregational Churches; and whereas it is doubtful whether the said church can be sustained unless the brother who may occupy the pastorage

whether the said church can be sustained unless the brother who ma; occupy the pastorage
enjoy the confidence of the churches as to his
fitness and adaptedness for the place, by reason
of the peculiar situation of the church; and
whereas it appears, from the theological examination of the Rev. Alexander Duncanson, that
he does not accept the doctrinal views of the
Orthodox Congregational Church in our coun-Orthodox Congregational Church in our coun-

Orthodox Congregational Church in our country, in some important particulars:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the Council to proceed to the installation of Rev. A. Duncanson, as the pastor of the First Congregational Church of Washington, D. C.

Resolved, That it is greatly desirable that an orthodox Congregational Church, representing the faith and order of the primitive fathers, should be sustained in the city of Washington, D. C., and this Council pledge their sympathy and efficient co-operation in placing upon a permanent foundation said Church.

Resolved, That if this Church shall desire it, the following be a committee to co-operate with

the following be a committee to co-operate with them: Hon, E. Dickinson, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Patton, N. Y; Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, Ct.; Rev.

Prof. Stowe, of Andover, Mass; Hon. H. Ham-lin, Me.; Hon. James Meacham, Vt.; Hon. S. D. Goodrich, Mass.

The Committee appointed at the General Congregational Association of Albany, to dis-burse the \$50,000 fund for western Congrega-tional Churches, was appointed to take charge of and pay over to the Church, money raised for the Congregational cause here.

Resolution of thanks was also tendered to

the members of the Church and our citizens, for their kind hospitalities extended to members of the Council during its session.

The foregoing resolutions being then presented to the official committee of the church,

the chairman thereof, on receiving them, ex-pressed his appreciation of their action, and acknowledged, in handsome terms, their kind endeavors to establish in this city the First Congregationalist Church on a permanent ba-

Council was then closed sine die, with prayer by the Rev. Dr Ide, of Massachusetts, and a benediction pronounced by the Rev. Professor

CHINA-THE JAPAN SQUADRON.

By the way of San Francisco we have China

news to the 21st of January.

American Japan Fleet under Orders.—The United States squadron, under Commodore Perry, says the China Mail of the 11th January, is under immediate orders for Loo Choo and Japan. A portion of the sailing vessels had already sailed. The total fleet consists of the following:

had already sailed. The total fleet consists of the following:

Steamer Mississippi, Commodore Perry, 375 men, 10 guns; steamer Powhatan, Capt. Mc-Ciuney, 270 men, 9 guns; steamer Susquehanna, Capt. Buchanan, 350 men, 9 guns; Queen, (tender,) Lieut. Taylor, 30 men; frigate Macedonian, Capt. Abbot, 450 men, 36 guns; sloop Plymouth, Capt. Kelly, 200 guns, 20 men; sloop Saratoga, Capt. Walker, 200 men, 20 guns; sloop Vandalia, Capt. Pope, 220 men, 20 guns; storeship Supply, Lieut. Sinclair, 50 men, 6 guns; storeship Southampton, Lieut. Boyle, 60 meu, 6 guns; storeship Surbatanton, Lieut. Clossen, 50 men, 6 guns. Total, 11 vessels, 2,255 men, and 142 guns.

had given several entertainments, and are very highly spoken of by the China Mail. The Overland Friend of China of Jan. 12th lute, with the stars and stripes at the main, on the occasion of Commodore Perry's departure with his squadron, on Saturday last, for Japan, was in excellent taste. It was one of those occasions when a national salute possessed all the appearance of a gruff old father belching out a blessing on his well-intentioned son, and wishing him, in his enterprise, God speed!

The Rebels at the North.—An army of rebels

had advanced towards the North by the Impe-rial canal, and had taken several cities on the line of the canal. These forces were in three line of the canal. These forces were in three divisions—one at Tsing-hai, one at Tuh lin, and another at Yang-liuching; the number at each place being estimated to be about 6,000. Up to the time the last junk sailed, namely, the 25th of November, the rebels had not laid siege to Tien-tsia. The number of the Imperial forces in that neighborhood was stated to be 100,000. These accounts are so much in accordance with those made in the Pekin Gazette, that they confirm each other. The fact that the rebels had not, up to the 25th of November, advanced from Tsing-hai, where they are reported to have arrived on the 30th of October, makes it probable that there must have been an imposing force obstructing their further progress.

The China Mail says that, notwithstandin

the Revolution, the exports of tea are several millions of pounds more this year than last, while the total export of silk has been more han double that of any previous half yearthan double that of any previous half year—the disturbances being now found to augment the stock of "taysams" (-ilk) offered for sale.

Removal of the Capital from Peking.—Ten days later, the same paper, under the caption of "Significant," says: "Hien Fung, the Tartar Emperor, has ordered the revenue to be sent to Shing-king. Moukden, not Peking, is now the capital of China!"

The Siege of Shanghae.—At Shanghae the Imperialists exhibit such a contemptible front, that even those who up to a recent period entertails.

Imperialists exhibit such a contemptible front, that even those who, up to a recent period, en-tertained some hopes for a reversion to the old order of things, are changing sides; and sympathy with the Rebel Triads, low and unworthy in deportment though they appear to be, becoming the fashion among all classes.

Sugar in New Mexico .- It is said that the

only sugar which is conveyed to Santa Fe, at the present time, is transported from the valley of the Mississippi, at a cost which increases the selling price about ten cents a pound; so that the prices of the most inferior kinds range from nineteen to twenty-five cents a pound. This has called attention to the fact that New Mexico offers peculiar facilities of its own for the manufacture of swar from the best. It Mexico offers pecoliar facilities of its own for the manufacture of sugar from the beet. It appears that almost all fruits, grains, and vegetables, which grow in the clear, dry climate of New Mexico, abound in saccharine matter to such an extent that the common corn-stalk furnishes the native population with molasses. This commodity, though inferior to the common molasses of Louisiana, is probably susceptible of improvement by a better system of manufacture than that pursued by the natives. But, beyond this, the beet of New Mexico contains so unusual a quantity of saccharine matterns induserus for the manufacture for t tains so unusual a quantity of sacter as to offer strong inducements acture of sugnr.

The ladies appear in their spring cos

BY HOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE

FOR DAILY NATIONAL ERA.

Municipal Election-Connecticut. HARTFORD, CONN, APRIL 11—Hon. Henry C. Deming, Whig. has been elected Mayor by about thirty plurality.

The Whigs also elect fifteen Councilmen and

four Aldermen.

The Democrats elect two Aldermen and nine

Ex-President Fillmore.

CHARLESTON, APRIL 10 -Ex-President Fill-CHARLESTON, APRIL 10—Ex-President Fillmore had a great civil and military reception at Mobile. He was met by a convoy of steamers. Speeches were made by Mesers. Fillmore and Kennedy. They have abandoned their intended trip to Havana, and will leave Mobile to morrow, for the North, by the land route. A meeting has been held at Savannah, at which resolutions were passed inviting them to visit that city.

The ship Alliance, loaded with cotton for Liverpool, took fire on Friday, but it was extinguished with but slight damage.

Loss of Ship Russel Sturgis.

Boston, April. 10.—The packet ship Russel Sturgie, from Liverpool February 21, for Boston, was abandoned at sea. The captain and crew were taken off by the barque Rainbow. and arrived at Newport to-day. The Sturgis was insured in Boston for \$50.00

Fatal Railroad Accident.

LANCASTER, PA., APRIL 11 .- As the train from Pittsburgh was coming towards this place, last night, it encountered a T rail laid across the track, about nine miles below the city. One car was torn to pieces, and a man named Wilson, from Holmesburg, instantly killed. Several others were badly injured, me of whom are not expected to

Death of a Wealthy Citizen. PHILADELPHA, APRIL 11.-Joseph Howell, a

Election by the Know Nothings. BORDENTOWN, APRIL 11 .- The Know Noth ings of this place carried the municipal ele-

WHEELING, APRIL 11.—The Ohio at this place is about five feet deep; at Pittsburg, it is four feet and a half deep.

Markets. Baltimore, April 11. — Flour — sales of 1,000 barrels of Howard Street, at \$7 37, though it is generally held at \$7 50; supply very light. Wheat—sales of 4,000 bushels of white, at \$1.81; red, at \$1.70 a \$1.75. Corn—sales of ,000 bushels of white, from 68 to 69 cents; yel ow, at 74 a 75 cents. Oats at 48 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 11.-Flour has in creased 18 cents; sales at \$7.75. Grain re mains unchanged. Stocks very dull.

NEW YORK, APRIL 11 .- Flour is somewhat NEW YORK, APRIL 11.—Flour is somewhat duller—sales of 3,000 burrels State brands at \$7; Southern brands at \$7,87 a \$7,94. Wheat—sales of 7,000 bushels Eastern red at \$1,70. Corn—sales of 30,000 bushels mixed at 73 cents; yellow at 75 cents. Cotton depressed. Stocks dull—no increase on the prices of yesterday. Money tight. Weather

ANTI-NEBRASKA VICTORIES are getting quite ommon. At Columbus, Ohio, a charter elec-tion was held last week, which turned upon na, Capt. Buchanan, 350 men, 9 guns; Queen, (tender,) Lieut. Taylor, 30 men; frigate Macedonian, Capt. Abbot, 450 men, 36 guns; sloop Plymouth, Capt. Kelly, 200 guns, 20 men; sloop Saratoga, Capt. Walker, 200 men, 20 guns; sloop Vandalia, Capt. Pope, 220 men, 20 guns; storeship Supply, Lieut. Sinclair, 50 men, 6 guns; storeship Southampton, Lieut. Boyle, 60 men, 6 guns; storeship Lexington, Lieut. Clossen, 50 men, 6 guns. Total, 11 vessels, 2,255 men, and 142 guns.

The officers of the vessels at Hong Kong had given several entertainments, and are very majority. In the city of St. Louis, Mo., also, a charter election has been held, and there the Whigs foolishly undertook the advocacy of the Nebraska bill, for no other reason, that we can see, than that Mr. Benton is opposed to it. The result was a complete victory of the Benton Democracy, as might have been expected, for the Germans of St. Louis, under the lead of the Anzuger, are strongly opposed to the introduction of Slavery into Nebraska. Senator Butler's sneer at the natives of "the land of Kraut" appears to have given them mortal of Kraut" appears to have given them mortal of-fence, and the Anxieger issued an excited call to the Germans, to organize colonizations in all the States of the Union to ruise funds to assist the emigration of free laborers to Nebrask.
This is especially urged in all the large cities.
Philadelphia North American.

NOT SATISFIED .- The Boston Times thinks that the rout of the Democratic party in Con-necticut is owing to the hostility of Democrata to the prominent measure of the Administra-tion, the Nebraska bill. We concur with the Times in this opinion, and we have not the slightest doubt that the defeat of the Administration in New Hampshire arose from the same

THE BIBLE IN GREECE.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible. Society, on Thursday last a letter was read from Rev. Dr. King, of Greece, in regard to printing ten thousand Testaments in Athens, and stating that the Testament is now permitted to be read in all the common schools in that country.

A door and window tax has been proclaim

Robert Taylor, for many years a member of the Virginia Legislature, from Norfolk, is dead. A true business man bears prosperity without boasting, and sustains a loss without gram-

Father Taylor, the well-known seam m's preacher, of Boston, is dangerously ill. Mr. Warren, editor of the Paterson (N. J.) Intelligencer, has been prostrated with paraly sie, and is dangerously ill. The Ohio State Journal office, at Columbus has been sold to A. Follett and W. F. Perry

for \$20,000 cash.

Six large passenger cars for the Sacramento Valley (California) Railroad are being built in

The opening of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to Aurora was celebrated on the 4th I welve hundred invited guests left on three trains, and partook of a grand banquet at Au-

Charles Golding, with but one arm, has beer removed from the New York Custom House and succeeded by Stephen Van Nostrand, who has but one leg. According to the Clinton Courant, the weav-ing-room of the Gingham Mills in that town covers two acres of ground, and more than one acre of sprightly girls.

R. D. MUSSEY, M. D., W. H. MUSSEY, M. D SURGEONS and Physicians, No. 70 West Seventi Street, (near Vine street,) Cincinnati. Jan. 30

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